Crocisa insulicola, n. sp.

Male.—Related to *C. surda* Cockerell, from China, but dark band on disc of first abdominal segment short, not nearly reaching sides; blue at sides much wider than the apical band; hair of thorax shaggy, discal spots on mesothorax rather small; eyes brownish; hind femora shining, not toothed beneath; hind tibiae conical in outline, extremely broad at apex; basitarsi light-haired on outer side; apical band on first abdominal segment slightly constricted in middle; apical plate of abdomen with a straight edge, and no median tooth. Length of anterior wing, 9.5 mm. The blue markings are dull pale blue, the light hair on face and thorax is white with only a faint blue tinge; on outer side of middle tibiae the dense hair is white, suffused with blue basally; the light hair on hind tibiae is distinctly bluish, but hardly extends beyond the middle. The band on second abdominal segment is very deeply constricted in middle, those on segments three to five are widely interrupted. The scutellum is without spots, and the hind edge is W-like.

Type.—Cat. No. 40454 U. S. N. M.

Crocisa pernitida basifracta, n. subsp.

Female.—All the light markings beautiful light turquoise blue, not shining. The dark area on first abdominal segment is straight right across basally, the basal blue with a narrow band-like median interruption (no interruption in typical *C. pernitida*); anterior margin of pleura black in middle; sides of black on first abdominal segment pointed instead of rounded; axillae blue-spotted; compared with *C. angulifera* Cockerell the blue marks on mesothorax posteriorly are much larger, connected with band over tegulae, and blue spots on disc of mesothorax much larger. Basitarsi blue-haired on outer side. Eyes deep reddish-brown. Scutellum W-like, without spots. No entire bands on abdomen.

Type.—Cat. No. 40453 U. S. N. M.

C. pernitida Cockerell is recorded from India and Burma. *C. tarsalis* (*C. nitidula* var. *tarsalis* Friese) is probably a different species, but I have no material.

AMERICAN PSYCHODIDAE—I (DIPTERA).

By Harrison G. Dyar.

Under this heading it is proposed from time to time as material may warrant to present structural details of various species of American Psychodidae. Following Tonnoir (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., lxii, 50, 1922), I place in *Psychoda* those species in which the antennal joints are bulbous at their bases, and in *Pericoma* those without this structure. The only other American genus is *Trichomyia* Curtis (= *Maruina* Müller), distinguished by lack of one of the long central veins.

Pericoma albitarsis (Banks).

Psychoda albitarsis Banks, Can. Ent., xxvii, 324, 1895.
Psychoda albitarsis (Banks) Aldrich, Cat. N. Am. Dipt., 106, 1905.
Psychoda albitarsis (Banks) Haseman, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxiii, 313, 1907.

Described from Ithaca, New York, whence I have examined a long series by the kindness of Prof. O. A. Johannsen. Specimens are before me also from Glencarlyn, Virginia, May, 1909, and 1910 (F. Knab); Black Mountain, North Carolina, N. Fork Swannanoa, May (N. Banks); Cabin John, Maryland, July 17, 1927 (H. G. Dyar). The species is recognizable by the nearly white contrasting tarsi, dark wings, with two darker tufts at the bases of the forked veins, and apical white fringe. It is very distinct from any other *Pericoma* known to me.

Female antennae 16-jointed; basal joint large, elongate, second joint spherical, third elongate ovate, the rest subspherical, slightly elongate, the last joint smaller, but similar to the others. Male antennae (Fig. 1) 15-jointed; basal joint large, elongate, second joint subspherical, third elongate, with five long spikes, the two apical ones generally side by side; joints of the flagellum subspherical, diminishing in size outwardly, the terminal joint conical. Male hypopygium (Fig. 2) with the basal plate short, with two lacunae, lower appendages single-jointed, conically tapered, with reversed long rod-like setae from tip to middle. Upper appendages two-jointed, basal joint stout, conical, terminal joint slender with slightly enlarged base. Aedoeagus long, broadly blade-shaped.

Adults are found along the margins of small shaded runs on mossy rocks or overhanging roots.

Pericoma satellitia, new species.

Body black, the hairs of thorax and dorsum of abdomen mostly white. Wings with black hairs, the fringe white apically from end of third to end of seventh veins, and a distinct tuft of white at end of the ninth; basal and medial areas crossed by broad faint whitish bands, and on the outer margin small white specks between the ends of the veins. Feet black; tips of tibiae and of first tarsal joints white, and in addition the second and third tarsal joints are white.

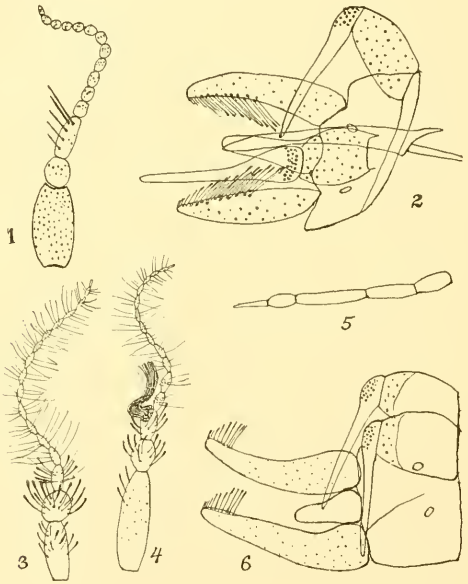
Female antennae 17-jointed (Fig. 3); basal joint large, second spherical, third fusiform, these bearing spatulate hairs; joints of flagellum fusiform, the last joint linear. Female palpi 5-jointed (Fig. 5). Male antennae (Fig. 4) 16-jointed; basal joint very large, second subspherical, third large, fusiform, giving rise on one side of apex to a tuft of long curved hairs; flagellar joints fusiform, diminishing, the last joint linear. Male hypopygium (Fig. 6) with the seta-form spines of the lower appendages short and confined to the apical portion.

Six specimens, Cabin John Bridge, Maryland, July 2 and 4, 1927 (H. G. Dyar). Type No. 40,500, U. S. Nat. Mus. The specimens were found flying on foliage near some rocks (then dry) above the bed of Cabin John Creek near the bridge.

Kincaid describes under his *Pericoma americana* (Ent. News,

xii, 194, 1901) male antennae of this form. "*Psychoda*" *interrupta* Banks (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., viii, 150, 1906) has also the same antennal structure as I note by specimens before me. The coloration of these is described as gray with much white, not black with reduced white as in the present form. Nevertheless I shall not be greatly surprised if *americana*, *interrupta* and *satellitia* prove to be different names for the same species. The first two names at least I think undoubtedly synonymous.

The present form differs from *Pericoma megantica* Curran (Can. Ent., lvi, 217, 1924) in having much less of white on body and wings, no black tufts at bases of the forked cells, and in having white on second and third tarsals.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

1. *Pericoma albitarsis* Banks, male antenna.
2. *Pericoma albitarsis* Banks, male hypopygium.
3. *Pericoma satellitia* Dyar, female antenna.
4. *Pericoma satellitia* Dyar, male antenna.
5. *Pericoma satellitia* Dyar, femae palpus.
6 *Pericoma satellitia* Dyar, male hypopygium.

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